

ahead about with the old relations between the Eastern and Western Hemisphere exactly as they were before 1914, and the danger is dead issue.

It is unquestioned here that the President has hit the Allies in a weak spot. The note, which is coming in answer to the President's demand for a declaration of their purpose, is understood to be most satisfactory. There is little likelihood that the President will be called upon to make good his threat.

The President's note, according to information obtainable to-day, consisted of three typewritten pages. It did not contain a postscript as foreign advisers claim. It is described as a clear statement of America's position. It bears the signature of Robert Lansing and was sent three days before his resignation and while the Lansing-Wilson correspondence was still on.

How far Mr. Lansing agreed with the President in this matter of serious doubt. Mr. Lansing's position with respect to the Adriatic dispute as being that of an onlooker. Nothing appears to have been further from the President's mind than this.

The history of the negotiations immediately preceding the dispatch of the President's note and described in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD this morning was supplemented to-day by information directed toward showing that the Allies had been caught in some kind of a game. The joint note of December 9, in which the United States joined, represented the latest Adriatic solution to which the President had agreed as a proposal to be submitted both to Italy and to the Allies. It was referred to by Clemenceau in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies on December 23.

Wallace Meets With Premiers. Information at hand here shows that when the allied Premiers met in Paris January 3, Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador to France, was present at the first session, but only as a "reporter."

There was then talk of modifying the proposal of December 9, as it had not been acceptable to Italy. Mr. Lloyd George said that he had conferred with Nitti and Clemenceau and that certain modifications had been made.

It appears that these modifications were made at an outside meeting of Nitti, Clemenceau and Lloyd George at which Mr. Wallace was not present. The next this Government heard was five days later when the revised plan was handed to Mr. Wallace with the information that it had been sent to Belgrade as an ultimatum, the Serbs having four days in which to decide whether they would accept it or have the pact of London, which Mr. Wilson had frequently denounced, put into effect.

It is understood the Allies since have explained they did not think the modifications were vital or changed any important part of the proposition to which the President had agreed December 9. It is a matter of fact this Government holds that the modifications practically made a new proposition out of it, that particularly the granting to Italy of the strip along the Adriatic from the Wilson line to the walls of Fiume, though no wider than the beach in spots, was a most vital change, as was also the partition of Albania and other features.

It appeared that not only did this revision in an inquiry from the President to this Government as to whether they made this proposition in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers, but it further developed to-day that this Government had agreed to another communication abroad, in the latter part of January, declaring that so far as it was concerned, its position must be regarded as being unchanged from the note of December 9.

New Note Reaffirms Old One.

The President's latest note, written by himself, which has caused the present furor in Europe, appears now more in the light of a reaffirmation of this note of the last of January. It looked to-day as if the President had turned the matter over in his mind during his convalescence and decided that the action of the Allies in January called for a clear and unequivocal statement of his position, coupled with the demand that they declare immediately where they stood with respect to their future policy in redrafting the map of Europe.

It is to this that the allied Premiers are now replying. Their reply is expected to reach the State Department to-morrow. The President is understood to be debating seriously the making public of this note, because of the garbled versions that have been allowed to leak out abroad through French sources, which appeared to have been particularly aroused by the nature of the President's threat.

On the other hand, it is admitted in the text of the note should be made public it would be extremely disturbing to Italy, where internal conditions are known to be none the best.

The Senate was languidly debating the peace treaty, which nobody now believes has a serious chance to be ratified, when the startling report came that the State Department admitted that the President had threatened to withdraw the treaty, and with it the Anglo-French-American alliance pact. If the Allies did not settle the Fiume dispute as President Wilson wished.

The notion of the President "threatening" or "intimating" to Europe that he might be under the necessity to withdraw a treaty that has no chance of being ratified anywhere and that most of the Senate would be delighted to be rid of was too much for Senatorial risibilities.

Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, smiled broadly and with much confidence declared:

"They'll yield, all right!"

Senator Lodge has always believed from the beginning of the treaty discussion that the United States would get

Danger of Wilson as "Infallible Arbiter"

ROME, Feb. 17.—The *Giornale d'Italia* points out what it calls the danger of allowing President Wilson to arrogate the position of infallible arbiter. "The Allies understand," continues the newspaper, "that what the President is doing to-day for the Adriatic might do to-morrow with regard to Turkey and Russia or for any of the grave problems which the conference has not yet solved and which are of prime interest to Europe."

anything it insisted upon in connection with the treaty or the settlement of the world. He is convinced that European governments want the treaty ratified and the United States in the League of Nations as they want any other one thing at this time. "It is another summation of the George Washington," was the comment of Senator Moore (N. H.), referring to the bomb which the President tossed into the peace congress at Paris.

The withdrawal of a treaty that has no prospect of being ratified, he pointed out, could have no real effect if the governments at London, Paris and Rome would realize the fact, and he implied the view that they would not pay much attention to the President.

To that effect the suggestion of withdrawal from the first intimation of the cables, that the President would be found to have threatened to withdraw from Europe unless he gave his way. To that effect the suggestion of withdrawal from the first intimation of the cables, that the President would be found to have threatened to withdraw from Europe unless he gave his way.

Many Hopes for Ratification.

Yet there are many Senators who would like to see the United States ratify the pact. Their number is probably not so large now as before the inwardness of the German treaty began to be better understood, but they are of considerable influence. It has been widely believed from the beginning that if the league were set up with the United States as a member State then the French alliance would have no chance; on the other hand, that if the German treaty failed, the Senate might finally be induced to ratify the alliance. But on the whole the prospects for both instruments have been dimming lately.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), acting Democratic leader, said when told of the President's action in the Fiume affair, that it "didn't seem possible"; for, he explained, it isn't the doctrine of procedure. Beyond that he did not care to comment.

"This entire situation," declared Senator Borah (Idaho), "illustrates how utterly impossible it would be for America and Europe to get along together in a league of nations. Our systems, standards, customs and methods of business are irreconcilably unlike. Already, the year from the war's end, we are in a state of estrangement from almost every other important power in the world. Japan is offended with us; Italy is bitter; France is denouncing us unmercifully; Russia is threatening here today by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose forces have been holding this city for several months."

Annexation of Fiume Impossible.

Fiume, Feb. 16 (delayed).—Annexation of Fiume to Italy is now "impossible," was an admission made to the Associated Press correspondent here today by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose forces have been holding this city for several months.

POLITE 'NO' SENT TO WASHINGTON

Continued from First Page.

will be easier for the Peace Conference to enforce decisions against Jugo-Slavia than against Italy, particularly in view of the offer by Premier Nitti of Italy to grant dominion autonomy to Dalmatia. It is regarded here as probable that this offer by Premier Nitti was strongly emphasized in the President's note to President Wilson.

The view is held in well-informed circles here that the new Jugo-Slav Cabinet cannot be organized before the end of the week or the first of next. Therefore the consensus is that it is improbable that there will be any further action in the Adriatic imbroglio before President Wilson has had ample time to weigh carefully a reply.

ANSWER TO WILSON IS CODED IN LONDON

Feeling in Rival Camps Continues Strong.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The American Embassy is engaged to-night in coding and forwarding to Washington the reply of the Supreme Council to President Wilson's Adriatic note, which will be in the hands of the Washington Government to-morrow.

The council made it known in its daily semi-official communication to the newspapers that it does not propose to make public the correspondence, so that the question of whether the text of the notes will be given to the world rests with President Wilson.

Since the main facts are public property, namely, that the President strongly objects to the solution of the Italian Jugo-Slav problem by the application of the treaty of London thereto, and objects so strongly as to contemplate America's withdrawal from the Versailles compact as a possibility, and that the council objects to the reopening of the question, the undecided point is whether the argument exchanged shall be published while the controversy is hot on the heels.

The statement from Washington confirming the first reports that the President had intimated that rejection of his policy might be followed by diplomatic reprisals is not on the heels of the statement from London that the President had intimated that rejection of his policy might be followed by diplomatic reprisals.

The council issued an emphatic denial on its own behalf of French newspaper reports that it was persuaded to modify and soften the first draft of the note to President Wilson by intervention exercised by Viscount Grey, Lord Robert Cecil and Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The susceptibilities of the non-British members of the council were one of the factors behind this denial because the story was calculated to give the impression on the Continent that the British were dominating the conference.

The feeling at Italian headquarters in London with respect to the President's action is strong. Unofficially it is spoken of as an attack upon Italy, and his memorandum is described as an ultimatum. The Italians also feel that Italy's claims to consideration for her part of the war and the sacrifices made have never been quite appreciated by her allies.

The feeling in the Jugo-Slav camp is equally strong, but has the element of elation that the Slavs have a strong champion. They feel that they are at a disadvantage because Minister Trumbitch is outside the councils of the Powers, and, like the Italians, have their

CONSTANTINOPLE IS RETAINED BY TURKS

Supreme Council Decides to Internationalize the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. POLICING IS NEW PROBLEM. Warning Given of Harshness in Terms if Armenian Massacres Continue.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The internationalization of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus and the Turkish retention of Constantinople were decided upon definitely to-day by the allied Supreme Council. The details of the control of the waterway, however, have not been worked out.

One of the big questions to be decided is the policing of the Straits and a knotty problem is as to who will furnish the necessary troops. Further than deciding that Constantinople is to remain under Turkish control the Council has drawn a definite boundary line. Details such as the exact frontiers remain to be decided.

Three commissions were set up in connection with the Turkish peace. One is to decide upon the boundaries of the Armenian republic, another is to report on the Turkish finances and the third is to examine into the Greek claim in the Smyrna territory.

Admiral de Robeck at Constantinople announced there the fact that the Allies have decided not to deprive Turkey of Constantinople. If the perception of the Armenian continues, however, the Admiral was instructed to say, the peace treaty with Turkey may be considerably modified.

The fact that continued possession of Constantinople has been granted by Turkey should not be misconstrued by Turkey, the British representative was directed to inform the Turkish Government in plain words. It did not mean, he said, that the Allies would do anything with Turkey should the recently reported atrocities continue.

Admiral de Robeck will tell the Turks that they must show an inclination to comport themselves properly or be subjected to a peace more severe than the Council now is disposed to arrange.

MASSACRE REPORTS CONSIDERED.

The Allied Supreme Council considered to-day the latest reports of massacres of Armenians. Note was taken of the fact that reports for the most part emanated from Armenian sources.

Reports of the massacre of Armenians in Cilicia were discussed in the House of Commons to-day. Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, replying to questions, said that the British representative at Constantinople was taking every step to make it plain to the Turkish Government that if this sort of thing continued it would have a serious effect on relations between Turkey and the Allies. He added that Cilicia was a great distance from any Allied troops, but assured the House that everything possible would be done.

A diplomatic despatch from Armenia says the Armenian losses in Cilicia from the Turkish operations total 7,000. It is added that the forces of Mustafa Kemal are advancing toward the Bagdad Railway and threaten to set up a reign of terror. The despatch urges immediate assistance, which it says alone can save from total extermination 15,000 Armenians.

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MORE REVOLUTIONS BREAK IN SIBERIA

Amur Province in Hands of Government Favoring Joining the Soviets.

REDS OCCUPY TIRASPOL. Ukraine Bolsheviks Form Republic and Proclaim Union With Moscow.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Revolution has broken out in Vladivostok, Yesselsk, on the Yenisei River about 210 miles northwest of Krasnoyarsk, and Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur Province, where all authority now is in the hands of the provisional government, whose programme is in favor of union with Soviet Russia, says a Soviet wireless communication received here from Moscow.

The dispatch adds that Red troops have entered Tiraspol, 72 miles north-west of Odessa.

According to a despatch to the Central News from Helsinki, Russian papers received in the Finnish capital say the Bolsheviks have proclaimed an independent republic in that part of the Ukraine they occupy and the formation of "an eternal brotherly union with Soviet Russia." The Bolshevik leader Petrovsky has been proclaimed president of the new republic, says the despatch.

The Russian volunteer army has been forced back to the sea of Afon, with its troops completely disorganized and typhus raging among them, according to a wireless despatch from Moscow. The Bolshevik official communication says the Red troops have captured several positions from twenty to thirty-six miles northeast of Stavropol.

A Moscow wireless message says that the elections of the Moscow Soviet began last Monday under the banner and slogans of the Bolshevik party. Bolshevik candidates were being elected in all regions.

CAILLAUX GOES ON TRIAL FOR TREASON

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, was placed on trial to-day before the Senate, sitting as a High Court, charged with conspiracy against his country in time of war. The accused man entered the Chamber accompanied by three police officers. Caillaux seemed in the best of health. He wore a slightly bored look while listening to the reading of the warrant by Leon Bourgeois, President of the Senate, which formally opened the trial.

Outside the Senate Chamber great crowds gathered. A strong contrast was afforded between the children and the midwinter, clad in the multi-colored garments of the Mardi Gras and fancy masks, and the sober garb and serious demeanor of the Senators as group by group they passed silently into the Chamber.

After the reading of the indictment by the Prosecutor the Senate adjourned as a High Court, M. Caillaux being taken away by guards.

After its adjournment as a High Court the Senate went into secret session to consider the eligibility or propriety of certain former Government officials sitting as judges in the trial.

GERMANY RECEIVES WAR CRIMINAL NOTE

Newspaper Reveals Allies' Demand for Ship Earnings.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The allied note to Germany on the war criminal extradition question was handed to the Government at noon to-day. In the absence of Premier Bauer, the note was presented by Lord Kilmarnoch, the British Charge, to Foreign Minister Muller.

The Hamburg *Freienblatt* says that the new allied note to Germany with regard to her mercantile marine contends that under the peace treaty the ships which are still to be surrendered to the Entente Powers have been their property from the date on which the treaty came into force. Therefore the Allies declare, the freight earned between January 10 and March 10 are payable to the Entente.

The Allies also claim the right, the newspaper asserts, to select the ships in such a way that the Entente will receive vessels of average quality.

A London despatch of February 14 quoted the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Exchange Telegraph* as saying that a message had been received there from Berlin announcing the delivery of a note from the Allies demanding the surrender of the remainder of Germany's mercantile marine.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

Publication of Article Hostile to France Is Banned.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Government officials occupied last night the offices of the newspaper *Idea Nazionale* on the assertion that it had printed an article hostile to France, and based on false information.

The texts of alleged notes exchanged between France and Jugo-Slavia relating to a military understanding were seized by the *Idea Nazionale* last week. The French Government quickly denounced the notes as spurious and demanded that such negotiations had taken place. It seems probable that this incident was the basis for the Italian Government's action against the newspaper.

Spanish Peasants Turn Red.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Feb. 17.—The peasants of Gallesania, where is situated a large salt lake, have revolted and demanded a division of the lands among the workers. They are threatening strikes and rioting, and forces of gendarmes have been sent there.

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